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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATIO		
09/614,141	07/13/2000	Lawrence David Bergman	YOR9-2000-0205-US1	4500	
7590 07/19/2004			EXAMINER		
William E Lewis			HOLMES, MICHAEL B		
Ryan Mason &		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
90 Forest Aven	ue	ARTUNII	PAPER NUMBER		
Locust Valley, NY 11560			2121	G	
		•	DATE MAILED: 07/19/2004	, 6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applica	tion No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summary			141	BERGMAN ET AL.					
			er	Art Unit					
		Michael	B. Holmes	2121					
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
A SH THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC nsions of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) period for reply is specified above, the maximum state re to reply within the set or extended period for reply wreply received by the Office later than three months afted patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. f 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no en nication. days, a reply within the stutory period will apply and will by statute. cause the all	event, however, may a reply be tir atutory minimum of thirty (30) day will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from polication to become ABANDONE	nely filed /s will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication ID (35 U.S.C. & 133)	1.				
Status									
2a) <u></u>	Responsive to communication(s) filed This action is FINAL . 21 Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice	o)⊠ This action is or allowance excep	ot for formal matters, pro		;				
D:141	·	o under Ex parte d	(dayle, 1000 0.D. 11, 4	75 O.G. 215.					
	on of Claims								
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-5, 7-13, 15-18</u> is/are reject Claim(s) <u>6 and 14</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction	e withdrawn from c							
Applicati	on Papers								
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the The drawing(s) filed on 13 July 2000 is Applicant may not request that any object Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the oath or declaration is objected to	s/are: a)⊠ accept ion to the drawing(s) he correction is requ	be held in abeyance. Se ired if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d	i).				
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 									
Attachmen	t(s)								
1) Notic 2) Notic 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or P r No(s)/Mail Date <u>3</u> .		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D: 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:						

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Examiner's Detailed Office Action

- 1. This office action is responsive to application 09/7614,141, filed July 13, 2000.
- 2. Claims 1-18 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straforini et al. (USPN 6,092,059) in view of Powers et al. (USPN 6,513,027) in further view of Chakrabarti et al. (USPN 6,389,436).

Regarding claims 1, 9, 17 & 18: *Straforini et al.* discloses a method, (C 6, L 39-42) an apparatus, (C 6, L 39-42) an article of manufacture, (C 6, L 43-46) a client-server arrangement, (C, 7 L 32-38) a computer processor(s) (C, 7, L 30-32) for use in resource discovery of establishing a semantic correspondence between a first set of labels (FIG. 3; item 54) and a second set of labels

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(FIG. 3; item 58) the method comprising the steps of: obtaining one or more examples (FIG. 3; col. 8, line 24-30) and a classifier for the first set of labels (FIG. 3; item 54) and one or more examples (FIG. 3; col. 8, line 24-30) and a classifier for the second set of labels; (FIG. 3; item 58) generating label association rules based on the classification results for the first set of labels (FIG. 3; item 54) and the classification results for the second set of labels (FIG. 3; item 54), a label association rule having a semantic correspondence measure of confidence associated therewith. (C 1, L 45-54) Straforini et al. does not disclose using the classifier associated with the first set, trained on examples from the first set, to classify the second set thereby generating classification results for the second set of labels, and using the classifier associated with the second set, trained on examples from the second set, to classify the first set thereby generating classification results for the first set of labels. However, Powers et al. teaches using the classifier associated with the first set, trained on examples from the first set, to classify the second set thereby generating classification results for the second set of labels, and using the classifier associated with the second set, trained on examples from the second set, to classify the first set thereby generating classification results for the first set of labels. (FIG. 4; C 12, L 29-43) It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to combine the references because in many operations such as the manufacturing processes, it is desirable to inspect images of articles as the articles move through a sequence of operations to ascertain if the articles meet quality criteria or contain unwanted defects that require special processing. (Straforini et al. C 1, L 10-14) Moreover, inspection for minimum manufacturing quality criteria is typically preferably based on classification of aspects of articles such as, e.g., defects of the articles, as a function of, e.g., defect type and severity. In such a

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defect classification technique, in the case of a web material, for example, defects of the material are identified in images of the material and measurements, i.e., features, of the defects are extracted from the images. The defects are then typically classified into categories, or classes, such as "scratch," "oil spot," "dirt," "roll mark," or other named defects, as well as subcategories, or subclasses, such as "small scratch," or "large scratch." (*Straforini et al.* C 1, L 28-39)

Regarding claims 2 & 10: *Straforini et al.* teaches further comprising the step of identifying one or more label association rules, from the label association generated rules, which have a measure of confidence not below a given threshold value. (C 5, L 08-23)

Regarding claims 3 & 11: *Powers et al.* teaches wherein the one or more identified label association rules are used in a resource discovery operation associated with a requested search. (C 1, L 34-37)

Regarding claim 4 & 12: *Chakrabarti et al.* teaches wherein the resource discovery operation is distributed. (FIG. 1) i.e., old and well known.

Regarding claims 5 & 13: Straforini et al. teaches wherein the semantic correspondence measure of confidence for a label from the first set with respect to a label of the second set is a sum of respective confidence measures associated with classification of the one or more examples associated with the sets of labels. (C 17, L 42 to C 18, L 16)
Regarding claims 7 & 15: Chakrabarti et al. teaches, wherein classification of labels is super-

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vised. (C 20, L 40-51) It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to combine the references because searching through vast amounts of information arranged in a free-form format can be substantially more difficult and time consuming than searching through information arranged in a pre-defined order, such as by topic, date, category, or the like. However, due to the nature of certain on-line systems, such as the internet, much of the accessible information is placed on-line in the form of free-format text.

Regarding claims 8 & 16: *Straforini et al.* teaches wherein supervised classification is performed in accordance with one of a Bayes classification algorithm, a Perceptron classification algorithm, a k-nearest-neighbor classification algorithm, a linear discriminant function classification algorithm, and a neural networks classification algorithm. (C 17, L 23-35)

Claim Objection

5. Claims 6 & 14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and (listed of form **PTO-892**) not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure as follows. Applicant or applicant's representative is respectfully reminded that in process of patent prosecution i.e., amending of claims in response to a rejection of claims set forth by the Examiner per Title 35 U.S.C. The patentable novelty must be

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clearly shown in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited and any objections

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made. Moreover, applicant or applicant's representative must clearly show how the amendments

avoid or overcome such references and objections. See 37 CFR § 1.111(c).

Correspondence Information

7. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michael B. Holmes who may be reached via telephone at

(703) 308-6280. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between

8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding After Final

issues, please send it to (703) 746-7238. If you need to send an Official facsimile trans-

mission, please send it to (703) 746-7239. If you would like to send a Non-Official (draft)

facsimile transmission the fax is (703) 746-7240. If any attempts to reach the examiner by

telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Anthony Knight, may be reached

at (703) 308-3179.

Any response to this office action should be mailed too:

Director of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231. Hand-delivered

responses should be delivered to the Receptionist, located on the fourth floor of

Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia.

Michael B. Holmes

Anthony Knight
Supervisory Patent Examine

Group 3600

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Patent Examiner
Artificial Intelligence
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United States Department of Commerce
Patent & Trademark Office